3.252.212 The total tons coming to tide water from Erie and Champlain canals, for each of the last 17 years, and the aggregate value thereof in market, was as 553,596 753,191 20.525.446 26,932.476 21,822.35 602 128 28,453.40 34.183.16

The whole quantity of wheat and flour whice came to the Hudson river, from 1834 to 1851, inclusive, with the aggregate market value of the same, and the amount of tolls received on all the wheat and flour transported on the canals in each year, from 1837 to 1851, inclusive, is as follows:—

Year.	Tous.	Value.	Tolls.
1834	Tons. 130.452	\$5,719,795	Not ascertained
	128,552	7.395.939	do
1836	124.982	9.796,540	do
	116.491	9.640.156	\$301.739
	133,080	9,883,586	380.161
1839	124.683	7,217,841	404.525
	244.862	10.362.862	700,071
1841	201.360	10.165,355	621,046
1842	198,231	9.284.778	606.727
	248.780	10.283.454	731.816
1844	277.865	11.211.677	816.711
1845	320.463	15.962.950	851.533
1846	419,366	18,836,412	1.099.325
	551.205	32.890.938	1.460.424
	431.641	21,148,421	1.126.133
	434.444	19.308,595	1.128,064
	461.781	20.218.188	1.114,519
	457.624	16,487,652	867,881
A redu	ction in the	rates of tolli	s was made on

A reduction in the rates of tolls was made on flour and wheat, commencing on the opening of navigation in 1851, equal to 25 per cent. With arrival at tide water nearly equal to that of the previous year, the tolls decreased \$246,638, or about 22 per cent. While the quantities are about equal for the two years, the value is seen to have fallen off more than \$6,000,000. With an equal price for the two years, there can be little doubt that the increase in quantity would have kept the tolls up to those of the previous year.

The previous year.

The tons of wheat and flour shipped at Buffalo and Oswego, from the year 1835 to 1851, and at Black Rock, from 1839 to 1851, inclusive, and the total tons of wheat and flour which arrived at the Hudson

		2000	A STREET, STREET		Tons
		B'k Rock	Oswego.		at tide
Fear.	Tone.	Tons.	Tons.	Total.	water.
1835	15,935	_	14.888	30.823	128.552
1836	24.154	-	13.591	37.745	124.982
1837		-	7.429	34.635	116,491
1838	57.977		10.010	67.987	133,030
1839		7.697	15.108	82.887	124,683
1840		12.825	15.075	123.473	244.862
1841		24.843	16.677	147.791	201.360
1842		13.035	14.338	134.895	198,231
1843		12.882	25.858	184.866	248.78
1844		15.660	42 293	203.472	277.863
1845		17.066	44.560	180.240	320.46
1846		16.564	63 905	328,329	419.36
847		18.489	87.329	485.871	551.20
1848		19.376	90.411	363.112	431.64
849		22.196	119 201	371.380	434.44
850		24.256	133.473	363 186	461.78
851		25.457	146,204	401.187	457.62
	200,040	20,101	4 40,404	***	
Juncti	m Tarl	s.2211	11100	***	9555
Junction Champ	lain Can	4166		SSSEE	- 5 3 3
- Champ	man Can		00	00000	20 0d 23

113.00

Total to and from [25 8 8 1 1 1 1 2 8 8 8 7 7 8 7 8 8 8 8 7 7 8 7 8 8 8 7

8 2 Lock No. 1. Al-9488 | | | | 828823885

A STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER, CLASS, AND TONNAGE OF BOATS BUILT AND REGISTERED IN 1851, IS AS FOLLOWS: 170 130 125 220 2,700 2,185 2,185 6,480 935 2,240 1,650 1,260 65 120 50 22 18 1 2

The progressive increase of the capacity of bonts is, perhaps, more satisfactorily shown by the various tonnage of the boats registered in each of the last

16 53 33 .. 213 18,450

ght ye	ars.	V	Bost	Regi	STERRE			-
onnage.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.
0	-	-		-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
	-	-	-	-	-		-	
25		-	-	-	-	-	-	1
20	-		-	-		1		
00	-	-	-	-	-	2	13	27
95	1	1	1	6	-	4	6	23 7
90	- 1	4	6	27	10	4	25	.7
85		1	7	45	21	13	16	11 28
80	9	13	100	560	148	78	38	28
75	33	60	186	553	158	75	17	22
70	124	107	123	162	59	20	20	18
65	94	54	26	44	13	2 7	4	1 2
60	71	33	9	30	25	7	3	2
55	15	4	1	13	8 2	-	-	-
	14	5	3	4	2	2	4	1
50	- 17	5 2	1	3	4	_		1
45		-	3	4	1	-	3	1
40	-		-	3	-	-	-	1
35	- 11		0	3	6	4		
30	3		7.7	3				-
25	43	44	2	0	-	2	-	-
20		0		ĩ	1	-	-	-
15		-	0	3	1	-	-	
10		1	*	0	-	1 20	1	
5	-	4		100			_	-
0	-	3	-	-	-	Michigan.		

378 297 477 1,466 457 215 152 213 While there is no difficulty in getting at the "births" of canal boats, it is a very difficult matter. If not an impossibility, to keep such an account of the "deaths" as shall approximate to accuracy. It has never been known with any approach to certainty, except at two periods, how many boats were in kistence. In 1848, and again in 1846, after the tavigable communications were closed by, and the thoats were fixed in, the ice, the canals were divided lite sections, and an accurate count was made

under the direction of the collectors of tolls. The actual number of boats at each of these periods

Tons arriving.

497 835

.410 126 .087 509 .419 249

ons in 1840.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

G. W. NEWELL, Auditor.

News from the Emigrating Company which started last Spring, from St. Paul to Oregon, by the Northern Route.

[From the Minnesota Democrat, March 3.]

We have received the subjoined highly interesting letter from Henry Doolittle, Esq., who is favorably known to many of our citizens. His narrative will, we hope, cure some of our citizens of the Oregon and California fever.

MARYSVILLE, OREGON TERRITORY, December 6, 1851.

tons in 1840

Lockages. Charge per barel. 14.074 93 16.284 98 18.684 1,30

Increase..... 509 Starting with the 1st of January, 1347, boats have been built and registered as follows:-In existence 1st January, 1847 2,725
Built and registered in 1,466
1848, 4-7
1849, 215
1860, 152 1848, 1849, 1860, 1851, 213-2503 Total. (without allowing for "deaths") let Jan . 1852.... 5 228

In 1841 (Ass. Doc. 92, p. 8.) the Canal Commissioners estimated that an addition of 225,999 tons to the down tounage of 1840 would exhaust the capacity of the Eric Canal. Not merely 225,999, but 1,041,362 tons have been added to the down tounage of the Eric Canal, and the average freights are 39 per cent. less, with an arrival of 1,508,677 tons at tide water in 1851, than with an arrival of 467,315 tons in 1849.

Add bouts built since 1st Jan., 1847..... 2503 Boats in existence 1st January 1852...... 4 047 This shows an actual absolute addition of 1,322 to the number on the 1st January, 1847, or 264 per assum—equal to 48 per cent for the last five years. The accuracy of the above result is corroborated by the fact that the average life of a canal boat is

by the fact that the average life of a canal boat is but about nine or ten years.

In the report for the last year corresponding to this, and owing to the omission to make an allowance for the "deaths" of boats, the number on the 1st of January, 1851, was stated to be 5,568. A continuance of the same erroneous statement would have swelled the number on the 1st of January, 1852, to 5,781, and would have shown an excess of 1,734, or 30 per cent., boats beyond the number in existence at that date; an error nearly equal to the whole number of boats in 1844. The error in the statement of last year is the less excusable because the table (Assem. doc. 56, of 1851, p. 13.) is made up by the addition to the count in 1844 of the boats built in each year thereafter; whereas there was a count in 1847, when it was ascertained that there were 553 deaths between the two periods. Thus, while the table of last year was erroneous in not estimating and allowing for the unascertained deaths since 1847, it was doubly erroneous by omitting the ascertained deaths of 553 between 1844 and 1847.

An interesting exhibit, for several years, of the

we hope, cure some of our citizens of the Oregon and California fever.

MARYSVILLE, OREGON TERRITORY, December 6, 1851.

D A. ROBERTSON, ESQ:—

DEAR SIR:—Our little party arrived at Portland in this territory, the 18th of November, having been six months and sixteen days upon the route. I am aware that the people of Minnesota, generally, think that a good and feasible route from Red river to Oregon is in existence; and that if it was generally known in the States, a portion of the great travel across the Missouri plains might be diverted from that channel, and made to pass to the northward and cross the Rocky Mountains, at a pass in about 49 degrees north latitude. Our party left St. Paul, on the 28th day of April. We passed up through Gull, Leach, Cass, and Rod lakes, down Red lake and Red river, to the Selkirk settlement, in thirty-six days; having made fourteen portages, in all a distance of twenty-four miles. The Selkirk settlement extends along both sides of Red river, about twenty-five miles, and up the Assinneboine, some twelve miles. The population consists of Scotch, Canadians, and Half-breeds, numbering about twelve hundred. There are several Protestant and Catholic churches. The Hudson Bay Company have two well built stone forts, about the size of Fort Snelling. This company imports and retails nearly all of the goods and merchandise sold in the settlement. The Canadians and Half-breeds depend in a great measure upon the buffalo hunts for provisions; while the Scotch settlers farm considerable, raising very good crops of spring wheat, oats, peas, potatoes, and garden vegetables. There is a great searcity of timber about the settlement. The Canadians and Half-breeds depend in a great measure upon the buffalo hunts for provisions; while the Scotch settlers farm considerable, raising very good crops of spring wheat, oats, peas, potatoes, and garden vegetables. There is a great searcity of timber about the settlement. The houses are mostly built of hewn logs, and plastered with a kind of white clay, whic ascertained deaths of 503 between 1844 and 1847.

An interesting exhibit, for several years, of the average tennage of the boat, of the time necessary to make a passage, and the cost to bring a barrel of flour from Buffaio to Albany, of the lockages at Alexander's Lock, and the total tons delivered at tide water from the Eric Canal, and of the total toils, is

Fear.	Average ton-	Days betw'n Albanyaud Buffa o.	Freight on a bbl. Flour.	Lockages at Allexander's Lock	Tons del'd at tide water from Eric Canal	Total Tolls.
1841	41	9	71 cts.	30.320	532.520	\$2 034,882
1844	49	716	60	28.219	799.816	2 446 374
1847	67	1036	77	43.957	1.431.252	3.635,381
1848	72	9	58	34.911	1.184.337	3.252.212
1849	68	834	56	36.918	1.266.724	3.268.226
1850	76	9	58	38.444	1.554,675	3.273.896
1851	78	834	49	40,396	1.508.677	3,329,727

A comparison of the results of last year's business with that of 1841, ten years ago, shows that while the boat has nearly doubled its capacity, the time necessary to make a passage from Buffalo to Albany is diminished half a day, transportation is cheapened 30 per cent., or 22 cents on a barrel of flour; and that while the lockages at Alexander's Lock have increased only 33 per cent., the tons arriving have increased 200 per cent; and that though the tons arriving from the Eric Canal last year are 77,000 more than in 1847, the lockages are 3,600 less.

It is properto state that the average tonnage of the boat and the time necessary to make a passage from Buffalo to Albany, as put down in the foregoing statement, was ascertained in this way.—The collector at Albany kept an account showing the boat each day of the largest tonnage which made the passage in the shortest time, as shown by the dates on the clearance of the boat. The result for the year of the average of the statements is put down opposite each. The time may be less than the actual performances of lines of boats, but being made on the same principle for each year, it furnishes a just comparison of one year with another.

The average tonnage of all the boats registored in the last ten years is about 70 tons, which probably approaches the average tonnage of the boats now in existence. Assuming the number of boats to be 4,047—average tonnage 70—and it gives, as the total tonnage of all existing boats, 283,290.

By the data used in arriving at the above, it is found that of the 4,047 boats existing, there are Scows.......1,075—avg. tonnage, 70—tot11tonnage, 75.250 Dek'd scows 1,279

De'k'd scows Lake boats	1.279	- 64	70		89.775
Lake boats	685	- 44	70	**	47.960
Bull heads	382	**	77	44	29,414
Line boats	564	11	69	46	38,916
Puckets	62	- 44	32	- 4	1.984
Total	1,047				283,290
The total					
count. in 18		H/. 1040.	and in	150Z. DV	ostimuto

OHOWS			
		Tons from Erie canal	Lockages
	Tonnage	deliv'rd at	at Alexan-
Year. Number.	capacity.	tide water.	der's lock.
8442.126	117.458	799.816	28,219
8478.991	266.260	1.431.252	43.957
8514.047	283,290	1.508.677	40.396
It is seen that heir aggregate ivered at tide w inder's lock, are: n 1847, a portion byracuse were sin The number an	tonnage of ater, and about the s of the lo glenow	the lockage same in 1847 cks between they are all	e tons de- es at Alex- as in 1851. Albany and double.

	d registe	red in each	year, since	1843, has
			Boats.	Tons.
Tonnage	added in	1844	375	24,360
	**	1845	297	19.781
44	46	1846	477	34,630
- 44	**	1847	1.466	110.745
44	44	1848	457	33.815
- 44	44	1849	215	16.370
44	44	1850	152	12,260
44	64	1851		18,450

As the representative of down freight, or freight from the west, in reference to the sest of transportation, it has been usual to take a barrel of flour of 216 lbs.; and as the representative of up freight, or freight going west, 100 lbs. of merchandise. To show what have been the variations in the price of transportation of up and down freight between Buffalo and Albany, the following tables have been constructed, giving the average price in each month of each year, from 1830 to 1851, both years inclusive. The tables have been prepared with a great deal of eare from the books and shipping bills of the principal forwarding merchants at tide water. The tables give also the average for each season, and distinguish between the toll which goes to the State, and the freight, or amount over toll which goes to the carrier. They are as follows:—

Up Pariout per 100 lbs., from Albany to Burfalo.

UP PRESCRIPER 100 LBS., FROM ALBANT TO BUFFALO.

Year	N W	June.	July.	Augus	Septer	Octobe	Novem	Aperage	Tolls	Leaving
		:	1		9	7	90	. 3	ded	
*			:	*			-	. 4	Α.	3
ina .	00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	51	49
830 1 1831 1	00	1 00	1 00	98	97	99	99	99	51	48
1839 1	00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1.00	1 00	1 00	51	49
1833 1834 1835 18361	92	79	70	69	69	67	73	74	44	36
1834	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	33	49
1835	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	1 05	33	72
1836,1	05 05	1 05	1 05	1 05	1 05	1 05	1 05	1 93	33	60
1838	85	85	88	85	85	83	88	85	33	52
1839	87	81	76	81	90	90	90	85	33	52
1840	80	80	85	80	85	84	87	83	33	26
1841	68	63	59	47	50	58	81	61	33	28
1842	75	71	61 51	58	58	60	81	66	33	33
1843	56	55	51	46	67	61	72	56 65	33	23 32 15
1844	77 51	60	48	48	49	11	50	48	33	15
1846	98	40	41	35	37	47	49	48	21	16
1847	38	39	89	39	39	39	39	39	24 24	15
1848	39	39	39	39 39 39 35 30	39	39	39	39	24	15
1849	39 39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39 36	24	15
1850	37	35	35	35	36	37 31	39	36	24	12
1851	31	31	30	30	31	31	32	31	22	9
Total.l.	5,66	15,14	14,77	14,30	14.73	14,93	15,93	14,07	7,35	7,77
ay. for 22 y's	71	69	67	65	67	68	72	64	33	35
Down	FR	EIGHT	PER	BBL.	216	ins. 1	nom	Burr	ALO	TO

roun Pitt to Extinotion 120. The country was generally prairie, but hilly and broken, too much so for wagons or carts to cross. The Hudson Bay Company have no trail or path across the plains to the mountains. They do all their business in boats, and all of their posts in this direction except Fort Ellis, being built on the banks of the Saskatchawan. These posts are not in a straight direction towards the mountains, but we were obliged to go from one post to another, on account of our party being so small, and also, because no guides can be procured who will venture to cross the plains in the nearest direction, as it would lead into the territory of the Blackfeet; and also across a portion of the Sioux territory; both of these nations, being hostile to the whites, and at war with the Creek nation, in whose territory we crossed most of the way. At Edmonton we exchanged our horses, and our party, consisting of Messrs. Bonstul, Harris, Pettigrew, and myself, started the 18th of August, for the Hocky Mountains, distant about 300 miles. We could not procure a guide, because we were obliged to cross into the Blackfeet country. Where the H. B. Cocross is far to the north, in about 54 degrees morth latitude. We were told at Edmonton, that it was impossible for us to get over the mountains, as Mr. Sinclair was lost a month in them with Indian guides, and had to return and procure other guides before he succeeded in crossing.

We got a chart of the route from an Indian, and proceeded. We proceeded very well in getting into the mountains, but could not get over them, or find where the trail continued over; but, after six weeks hard work, climbing up and down, and over logs and rocks, we came to the Kootanie river, a branch of the Columbia, in the mountains were covered with snow, their sides being thickly set with small pine trees, or else with broken rocks. At Fort Colvill, on the Columbia, Messrs. Bonstul and Pettigrew stopped to wait the coming of the H. B. Co. boats, and Harris and myself came on with our borses to For Resignation for an Insult.—Hon. John W. Davis. Speaker of the Indiana House of Representatives, resigned his office because his democratic brethren proceeded to elect four codifiers of laws of the State, after having authorized him to appoint them. It appears he appointed two whigs and two democrats, which did not satisfy the aspirants in the party. The Speaker said on leaving the chair, that he had presided as Speaker of Congress for two years, and frequently over deliberative bodies, but he had never before received such an insult, and he should feel that he was unworthy of respect, if he held his place as Speaker after it. The House tried to get him to resume his official position by passing complimentary resolutions, but he refused.—Chicago Tribune.

STRANGE DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH.—Hans Wilson of Steubenville, Ohio, who died on the 21st uit. in the 82d year of his age, bequeathed, in his will, to his only daughter, \$1,000; to the widow of his only son, now the wife of Rev. Dr. Cox. of Piqua. \$300; the balance of his fortune, estimated at \$200,000, he divided in small sums to different churches in his town, and in large sums to forceign and domestic missionary societies. Total 1665 1564 1494 1465 1525 1615 1824 1602 802 797 8x, for 22 y's. 76 71 68 67 70 73 83 73 36 36 The tons arriving at tide water from the Eric Canal, the yearly lockages at Alexander's lock,

and the average annual whole charge on a barrel of BUROPDAN MATTERS.

Our Parts Correspondence

PARIS, March 25, 1352 The Fine Weather-The Religious Festivities and Gaities - The Balls, Masquerades, and Parties --Aqueer Association-Extraordinary Funeral of a Wealthy Negro from Mobile-The Embellishments of the Louvre-Famine in France-Magnificent Bridge-The Operas, Theatres, &c.

The bright sun glitters over our heads, and a balmy breeze is refreshing the city of Paris; spring has come, at last, and it is to be hoped that no tempest will come and blast away all the hopes of autumn. The almond, peach, apricot, apple and pear trees, are all in bloom; the grassis "greening" anew, the flowers are "budding" out of the plants, and this extraordinary weather, at this period of the year, is the cause of much astonishment among the savans. Though the nights and evenings are somewhat chilly and cold, the days are as warm as during the mouths of July and August, from ten to three o'clock. Our public promenades are filled with idle persons, most of them foreigners, who are enjoying in Paris the beauty of the weather, and waiting here to undertake the annual and usual visit to Rome, to be present at the ccremonies of the "Holy Week."

Since the festivities of the Mi-Careme, Paris has resumed that state of dulness which is ordinary from that day of half Lent to Easter Sunday. The well bred people abstain from attending balls or theatres, during that short period, which is altogether consecrated, and which they devote to obtain the remission of their sins-no inconsiderable number-before the commission of fresh ones. It may be observed the time is short; but they make the best of it.

Concerts are so numerous at this period of the year, that the walls of the city are daily covered year, that the walls of the city are daily covered with immense bills, announcing the soirse musicale of a pianist, a violinist, a singer, or a "solist," of every kind and talent. There is nothing more tedious than these musical soirées, which are as fashionable as a box at the Italian Opera, or an admission to the Tuileries. I agree with a gentleman of taste and refinement, who, having been requested to say if he knew anything more tiresome than a concert, replied instantly: "Yes! there is something more tiresome than one concert—two concerts."

certs."
The day of the Mi-Carême has been very amus-

concert, reputed instantly: "I os: there is something more tiresome than one concert—two concerts."

The day of the Mi-Carême has been very amusing this year, and was marked by many incidents worth notice. First, the renovation, on a grand scale, of the festival of the washerwomen and water carriers, which had been neglected for some time past. The first festival takes place in all the lavoirs of Paris, and is often the occasion of many balls and dinner parties. In all the washing establishments, the prettiest girl is chosen to be the queen, and she is adorned with a splendid wreath of flowers—a sign of command and power. She then receives the compliments and courtesies of all her subjects, and she is promenaded on the public thoroughfares, in a carriage ornamented with green leaves, ribbons, and flowers. In the evening, a dinner takes place, and the parties join together to enjoy a social dance.

The second festivity—that of the water carriers—takes place at the large drinking establishments and bar rooms of the carriers of Paris. The esteemed gentlemen who are the distributors of the French Croton, on that day taste the juice of the grape, and they become, in the course of the evening, as merry as Poles. This entertainment always ends by a pugilistic display and a night in the watch-house. Many affairs of the kind have occurred this year, and will find an issue in the Court of Common Pleas.

The most admirable party of the Mi-Carême was the ball given by Mr. Berger, of Paris. The superb parlor of the Hotel de Ville was opened on this occasion, and decorated with the greatest luxury, and was rendered more remarkable by the innumerable lights which had been stuck in the chandeliers. The saloons were crowded to excess, and the most honorable people invaded the parlor and the galleries, and the stair cases, of the palace. The music was excellent and the dancing delightful. Many Americans had been invited to the Hotel de Ville by Mr. Berger, and among them I noticed Mr. and Mrs. Rives, accompanied by their sweet a

false, and also the stories he told about having crossed the plains from this point, we did not pity him much.

However, he was furnished with a horse to proceed with the party. We found a cart trail to Fort Ellis, a trading post of the H. B. Co., on the Assinneboine river, distance from Red river about 200 miles. The country was full of little lakes and groves of small poplar timber. Here we were joined by a French gentlemen with a small party, going towards the mountains on a hunting excursion. Thus far we had been detained on account of rain and high water, so that we did not start again until the 17th of July. In fourteen days we arrived at Carlton House, another trading post 300 miles from Fort Ellis. This post is on the Saskatchawan river. The country we passed over was a rolling prairie, with here and there a bunch of poplar or willow bushes. At this point, we were obliged to leave our carts, the country becoming broken and hilly. Mr. Lee stopped at this point, and was immediately sent back towards Red river. John McCormick and Michael Castello also stopped here to wait the coming of the Hudson Bay Company boats, which ascend the Saskatchawan to near the mountains, then cross with pack horses and descend the Columbia to Fort Vancouver, the great post, west of the mountains, of the Hudson Bay Company,

From Carlton we proceeded to Fort Pitt, then on to Edmonton, with pack horses and Indian guides. The distance from Carlton to Pitt is 150 miles, and from Pitt to Edmonton 180. The country was generally prairie, but hilly and broken, too much so for wagons or carts to cross. The Hudson Bay Company have no trail or path across the plains to the mountains. They do all their business in boats, and all of their posts in this direction except Fort Ellis, being built on the banks of the Saskatchawan.

lecting mency for the poor. The receipts have been

lecting meney for the poor. The receipts have been large.

At the hotel of M. Jules de Cassellane, one of the most eccentric individuals in Paris, a festival of an odd style took place on Monday last, and was attended by a large assembly. It consisted of comedies, performed on a pretty stage by the best artists of the French theatre. The first play, represented by Messrs. Judilts and Fix, and Messrs. Got and Brindeau, was entitled "La Comédie à la Fenêtre", written by Mr. Ansène Houssaye. All the actors were at the windows or on the balconies, and I never heard more witty language, or saw a more agreeable piece of acting. This farce was followed by the fourth act of "Horace," a tragedy by Racine; then by the second act of "Barbiere de Séville," by Beaunarchais; and the whole ended with a capital scene performed by M. Beuvallet and Mdlle. Marquet, and called, "La Chauson du Vitirer." The company retired, delighted by the royal entertainment.

The company retired, delighted by the royal entertainment.

A curious and novel association of beggars, or rather thieves, has just been discovered by the police. It appears that about twenty chevoliers d'industrie, vulgarly celled "bad people" and "pickpockets," had associated together under the command of a certain man who had been clerk to a notary, and had hired a house in the Rue de Pépiniere. There they lived, and every day they put into practice a certain number of tricks, for the purpose of extracting money from the pockets of honest citizens, at the houses of whom they used to call, under false pretences. An immense number of garments of all kinds, which had been provided to be used as disguises, were found by the police. These mendicants were sent to the Conciergeire. It appears that they have received and collected upwards of \$200,000 francs, during the last three months.

upwards of \$200,000 franes, during the last three months.

A ceremony, which had never before been witnessed in Paris, took place on Monday last, and attracted on the boulevards a number of idlers. A wealthy negro gentleman, named Daniel Storm, formerly of Mobile, and residing in Paris, died on Saturday last, and was buried on Monday, according to the rites of his native land, Africa. The hearse was accompanied by twenty young colored girls, all dressed in white, and about twenty open carriages, filled with negroes and colored people of all ranks, sexes, and dresses. Some wore red toilets, others blue, &c., and all the men wore a white badge round their bedies. The body of Daniel Storm was buried at Père La Chaise, and a splendid monument, sculptured by Pradier, will be receted on the spot.

Storm was buried at Pere La Chaise, and a splendid monument, sculptured by Pradier, will be erected on the spot.

The neighborhood of the Louvre, which is to be completed, by a decree of the Prince President, is now the seat of a large fair, held by second hand sellers, who have taken up a position around the wooden walls of the destroyed houses which formerly occupied the ground. There may be bought, old iron, pictures, engravings, fried potatoes, cakes, and vegetables. The choice is great and the prices cheap. Nevertheless, this fair will not last long; for it is understood that the masons will soon begin their work. The palace and its dependencies must be completed within two years. A great scarcity is now experienced in the Lorraine, on the frontiers, near Sarrebourg. The famine is raging among the poorer classes of the people, and the government has been obliged to furnish them with food, from fear of a riot.

A splendid bridge is to be creeted on the river Vistula, near Stutgardt, in Prussia, to be the passage of the eastern railway. This mammoth bridge will be 2,500 feet long and 63 wide, and will cost nineteen millions of francs. Each arch will be erected season after season, and furnished with an ice breaker. It will take six years to construct it.

The theatrical news is not of much importance. It consists of a petit comic opera, in one act—the words by Planard, and the music by Adam—which was

Ine theatrical news is not of much importance. It consists of a petit comic opera, in one act—the words by Planard, and the music by Adam—which was sung with much taste by Mesers. Jourdan and Bassini, and Milles. Lemercier and Talmon. The music is lively, and the plot good. It is entitled "Le Farfadet."

Farfadet."
At the Gymnase, a new comedy by Messrs. Melesville and Carmouche, called "La Marquese de la Breteche," met with an excellent reception.

At the National theatre (ancient circus), Mr. Iatour de St. Ybar, author of several tragedies performed at the French theatres, has produced a melodrama in nineteen tableaux, founded on the life of Ste. Genevieve, the patroness of Paris, who protected her native city from the attacks of Attila, the king of the Huns. The scenery is splendid, the costumes are magnificent, the actors excellent, but the impossibility of introducing muskets and gunpowder

in the battalions of the French and the Huns, renders the play extremely dull. At the circus theatre

ders the play extremely dull. At the circus theatre there must be much powder burnt and a great noise made, or the drama will not be successful.

William Niblo, the able manager of the celebrated garden of New York, left Paris on Sunday evening fast, on his way to Liverpool, and thence to New York. He was accompanied by his nephew and niece, and by John Sefton, the excellent theatrical manager and actor of the Broadway binbonniere. cannot, as yet, unvoil the arrrangements made by Mr. Nible for his summer campaign. My readers will seen know the treat they are to enjoy next

season.

Mr. Brady, the superior daguerreotypist of New York, sails in the steamer of Saturday next, from Liverpool, on his return to New York. He has made the most excellent arrangements in Europe to have his gallery furnished with the portraits of all the distinguished men of the Continent. He is accompanied by Mrs. Brady.

B. H. R.

Our Liverpool Correspondence. LIVERPOOL, March 27, 1851

The General Election -- The Steamship Great Britain -The Cunarders, &c.

If business affairs have manifested a dull and declining aspect for the last week or two, politics are brisk and buoyant in every sense of the word. Our merchant princes for the time seem to forget their counting house avocations, the tradesman, his ordinary duties, and the very artisan and laborer the toil and drudgery which appertain to their class. Yes; politics and religion, free trade and bigotry, are the staple commodities, not only of Liverpool folks-the men of Manchester, of Wigan and Bolton, of Blackburn and Preston, are completely intoxicated at the idea of a general election being at their very doors.

A maritime prisoner has been released-the sorew steamer Great Britain, the wonder of 1845, has been restored to her native element, renovated and renewed, prepared to plough once more the waters of the Atlantic, to astonish the world by the excellence of her sailing qualities, and prove to mankind at large that the serew propeller is not to be succeed at, and that, notwithstanding all the buffetings she sustained on the iron-bound coast of Dundrum, she is as strong as ever, and will, under the command of a gentleman and first rate navigator, Captain Mathews, make many a prosperous voyage between the Old and the New World. The trial trip of the Great Britain, which took place in the early part of the week, was most satisfactory. The machinery performed its work admirably; and even against a strong head wind propelled the floating palace at the rate of ten miles an hour. Could she have spread out her six thousand square yards of canvass she would have walked the waters of the briny deep at a rate fully equal to the Collins steamer Arctic on her last run from New York to Liverpool. This statement reminds me that the Arctic's celebrated passage has cost the Cunard backers many pangs of deep despair, as it is out of the question to expect that either the Africa or the Asia can come within ten hours of such a run. It is said that the British and North American Company parted with the Arabia and the Persia because they discovered something in their build which would have prevented them competing with the United States mail steamers. They now purpose building a hugo iron vessel, twenty feet longer than the Great Britain, with steam Lower of L500 horse. She is to beat the world for speed. Perhaps so. We shall see. restored to her native element, renevated and re-

The Anabaptists in Austria.

The following is an extract from a letter dated Vienna, March 12:—"Religious toleration in Austria has been further illustrated by a ministerial edict, forbidding the meetings of the Anabaptists in certain of the crown lands, that are not named. The measure corresponds with those already mentioned for the suppression of the scriptures and the expulsion of the Scotch missionaries from Gallacia and Hungary. Although there is every reason for believing that the treatment of these gentlemen was dictated by other feelings than those of religious bigotry, still it is manifest that the ultra Catholic Jesuit party are on the alert throughout the monarchy, and are not over-scrupulous as to the means employed for the dissemination of papal doctrines and the extinction of heresy. Another seizure has been made of 900 Bibles, the property of the British and Foreign Bible Society, who have two printing establishments in Hungary—the principal one at Guns. The printing office has been forcibly closed, and the publication of the sacred volume interdicted by order of government. This invasion of the rights of property is the second instance of the kind that has occurred recently, and the English agent of the society has not yet succeeded in obtaining any satisfactory answers to his inquiries on the subject. As the circulation of the scriptures was allowed in Hungary in the middle ages, when Protestanism thrived in that country, it is hardly credible that government really intends to forbid it now; but should such be the case, it does not follow that the members of an English society should be out of pocket—which will be the case if the act of confiscation be not withdrawn. The property belonging to the British and Foreign Bible Society, in the different provinces of Austria, is estimated somewhere between £3,000 and £4,000."

Socialism in France.
A tombstone-maker, named Dumont, was recontly ied before the Tribunal of Correctional Police,

A tombstone-maker, named Dumont, was recently tried before the Tribunal of Correctional Police, Paris, for having used insulting language respecting the President of the Republic. The offence was clearly proved by two witnesses. The following singular doucment was found in his possession, but it did not appear that it was written by him:—

Scret Committee of La Chapelle St. Denis.

Sth February, 11 e clock in the evening.

All the members of the tribunal present. The Citizen D—, wher, read documents relative to the man mamed Jacquet, accused and convicted of having morally assassinated honorable fathers of families, either by denouncing them for their opinions, or in arresting them himself. The accused not having replied to the different summonness sent to him, the citizen-procureur supported the accusation, and demanded the infliction of capital punishment. The jurymen entered at midnight in the hall of deliberations, and left it at one o'clock in the morning. Citizen I—, chief of the jury, read in a loud and intelligible voice—"Yes, in our heart and conscience, the accused Jacquet is guilty, without any extenence, "In the name of the Democratic and Social Republic, the court condemns Jacquet to death. The execution shall take place within three months from the time at which the present judgment shall have been notified to him. Citizens V—X—, and Z—, are charged to satisfy the justice of men."

(Signed) G—, President.

A copy of the following letter, which, it appears,

gens — A — and Z —, are charged to satisfy the justice of men."

(Signed) G —, President.

A copy of the following letter, which, it appears, was sent by the post to Jacquet, was also found in the prisoner's possession:—

Citizen: I transmit to you, on the requisition of the procureur of the Democratic and Social Republic. an extract from the judgment issued against you on the 8th inst.

D — Chief Registrar.

The tribunal condemned the accused to three months' imprisonment, and 100fr. fine.

The Position of Henry V. of France.

The Count de Chambord, habitually so calm, and so willing to allow his friends to carry on his affairs, has of late completely changed his system of conduct. He now desires to conduct everything himself, and has formally expressed his displeasure to such of his partisans as, contrary to his instructions, have taken part in the late elections. M. Léo de Laborde, having desisted from his candidateship, in conformity with the instructions which arrived from Frohsdorf, has since received from the prince a letter of thanks, which he at once made known to his friends. The following is the text of this communication: munication :-

Tour letter, my dear de Laborde, gave me great pleasure, and I have been much touched with the expression of your sentiments respecting the line of conduct which I indicated, and which, it appears to me is what ought to be followed at the present conjuncture. Noted as you are for your energy and determination, you give at the same time an example of subordination and discipline. I expected nothing less from your unbounded devotedness and unalterable fidelity. I know that on every occasion I can recken on you, and I do so reckon. Be convinced that, as to me. France will always find me ready to devote myself without reserve to her service, and that, the proper mement come. I will be at my post, as I feel certain all my friends will be at theirs. Believe in my gratitude, and in my very sincere and constant affection.

HE NR I.

Foreign Miscellany.

Private letters from Berne state that notwithstanding the settlement of the dispute between the French government and the Federal council, there is a great deal of agitation in the country. The radical party is becoming very troublesome, and affects to consider itself strong enough to meet any opposition that may be offered to it. The friends of the government say that the agents of the French government are secretly encouraging the radicals, in order that, if they should triumph, and get possession of the government, that circumstance might be turned to account, and made a pretext for an intervention, or probably for a military occupation of the country, in conjunction with Austria.

For some time past there has been in existence a religious sect under the direction of a man named Vintras, which pretends to possess the power of working miracles. The noted Rose Tamisier, who got up the pretended miracle of a bleeding picture in a village near Apt, was one of the initiated. The head-quarters of the sect were at Tilly-sur-Sculles, near Caen. Their goings on have for a length of time been a nuisance and a scandal. The prefect arrested all the members, of both sexes. Amongst the persons captured are three priests, under interdiction for misconduct, and two ladies occupying a respectable position in society—the Countess d'A—, and the Marquise de S—.

The following incident occurred lately in Upper Silesia. One night there appeared to a wealthy

widow a messenger from St. Peters, surrounded by a supernatural glory, and holding in his hand a draft for 100 thalers, psyable to bearer, drawn on her by her lately deceased husband, to meet the fees and other expenses attendant on his entry into heaven. The affectionate widow, anxious to do all honor to her husband's signature, and to facilitate his entrance into paradise, hastened to look up the money, but as she unfortunately had only 70 thalers by her, was compelled to request his angelship to call again to-morrow for the balance. The elergy-man of the place, on being consulted the next day, prevailed on the widow to allow him and the magistrate to witness the payment, so that when the heavenly messenger appeared again, according to appointment, he was roughly soized by profane hands, and incarecrated; but the strangest part of all is, that next morning his prison was found empty, and his mode of escape remains a secret.

The poles for the electric telegraph are being laid down between labiling and Galars and secret.

The poles for the electric telegraph are being laid down between Dublin and Galway.

Foreign Music and the Drama.

The Queen's Theatre.—Mr. Thomas, of this theatre, whose achievements on the harp won for him golden opinions in Vienna, has had a valuable diamond ring presented to him by the King of Saxony, at whose court he has been playing. He is now at iserlin, to fulfil an enagement to play before their majesties of Prussia. This theatre will shortly open with the open of "Maria di Rohan." It is supposed that Mdlle. Cruvelli will take the lead until the arrival of Mdlle. Wagner, who is not expected to arrive in this country earlier than May. Mr. Balfe is likely to resume his old position at the head of Mr. Lumley's orchestra. ley's orchestra.

DRURY LANE.—The spectacle of "Azael" has been revived, and is nightly played after the operas of "The Sicilian Bride" and "Lucrezia Borgia." Mr. James Anderson sustains his original character of the Profligate, and Mdlle, de Vecchi, the new and

the Profligate, and Mdlle. de Vecchi, the new and popular dancer, that of Lia.

This Phincesa's.—Mr and Mrs. Keeley left in a very sudden and unexpected manner on Wednesday week. Their appointment to characters in the forth-coming Easter extravaganza, which they considered unworthy of them, is said to be the cause of the secession. Mr. H. Saker, of the Edinburgh theatres, has been engaged for three years.

Covery Theatres.—The renter's share formally.

COVERT THEATHE — Two renters' shares, formerly worth £25 a year, but now valued at £12 10s, were sold last week, one for £190 and the other £205. The holder of each is entitled to a transferable free ticket.

HAYMARKET.—Sig. Biletta's new operatta of "White Magic," and the comedy of "The Man of Law," are attracting excellent houses.

ADELPHI.—Mr. Madison Morton has a new farce in rehearcal. It will be produced forthwith. Mr. Benjamin Webster is busily engaged on a piece for this theatre. Madame Celesta continues to send home Brother Jonathan's dollars—the best proof of her success. LYCEUM THEATRE. -In consequence of severe in-

disposition, Madame Vestris has, for the last fort-night, been incapable of sustaining her original part of Floretta, in the new and successful extrava-ganza of "The Prince of Happy Land." The cha-racter is, therefore, new personated by Miss M. Oliver, a young actress of considerable talent and

ability.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRS—On Friday night was revived the comedy of "Rule a Wife and Have a Wife," Mr. Marston sustaining the character of Leon, with a truthfulness to nature which was peculiarly effective. The afterpiece was the potit comedy of "Simpson & Co.," the principal characters being very efficiently represented by Mr. Marston, Mr. J. W. Ray, Miss Eliza Travers, and Miss Emma Faist.

St. James'---Mrs. Fanny Kemble...-So successful has been the addition of music with the admirable readings of this lady, that her performances have filled the house to overflowing; so much so as to render it imperative to refuse money soon after the opening of the doors. SURREY .-- The comic pantomime continues its successful career.

MARYLEBONE THEATRE...-There has been little variety here during the past week. It is true a version of those ubiquitous gentlemen, "The Corsican Brothers," has been produced.

Brothers," has been produced.

THE ROYAL MARIONETTE THEATRE.—The noticeable novelty at this place of amusement, during the past week, has been the musical burlettes of the "Swiss Cottage," and "Why don't She Marry?" which have served to display, to greater perfection, the really wonderful capability of the Marionettes.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The African Roscius has been performing in his adaptation of "Titus Andronicus," at the Britannia, London, with the greatest success. M. Vieuxtemps, the celebrated violinst, will visit London early in the spring, being engaged to perform at the concerts of the Musical Union.

PROVINCIAL—MANCHESTER.—The officers in garri-

Herr Ernst is shortly expected in London.

PROVINCIAL—MANCHESTER.—The officers in garrison gave an amateur theatrical performance, in aid of the Holmfirth Charitable Relief Fund, on Monday evening, which was most successful, both dramatically and financially. The pieces selected were, "Used Up," "The King's Word," and the Brothers Brough's burlesque of "The Enchanted Isle."

LAVERPOOL—Mr. John Dally, the Irish comedian is filling a brief engagement at the Adolphi.

CHELTENHAM.—The Bateman children have been performing with success. They are studying some new pieces, written for them by Bayle, Bernard, and Mayhew.

DUBLIN.—A new play, called "Travannion," by Mr. Westland Marston, has been successfully produced at the Theatre Royal. Mr. T. C.King and Mr. Kirby sustained the leading characters.

Mr. Kirby sustained the leading characters.

PARIS.—Ernst, the violinist, has left us, for Bâle, but, after giving a few coucerts again returns here. Alexander Batta has arrived here from Helland, where he was loaded with presents by the King and court. The first performance of a new operetta, by Adolphe, entitled "Lubin," is announced for Wednesday. The full rehearsals of "Le Juif Errant" at the Grand Opera, have commenced; the scenery and dresses are magnificent. Madame Darcier, to the delight of the Parisians, is about to return to the Opera Comique. Duprez's new opera of "Joanita" was produced last week, with moderate success.

Bealin.—The opening of the establishment named Kroll within the last few days, is quite an event in the artistical life of our capital. The orchestra, directed by M. Engel, a distinguished violinist, is composed of thirty-six artistes; there is a solist for each instrument.

BRUSSELS.—Extracts from a letter:—"I have to inform you of an unexpected event which has thrown the dilettanti of our capital into the dumps. The Italian Opera has suddenly closed, although its proper season ought to have extended for a month or six weeks longer. This failure may be attributed to the mediocrity of the company. They had only a few good artisles—Lucchesi, the first tenor, and a baritone gifted with a fine voice, but an imperfect singer; Bartolini, the basso, was nothing, and the buffo sepulchral. At the Theatre Royal they are engaged in the rehearsals of "Casida," the new opera by the reigning Grand Duke of Saxe Cobourg, translated into French by a young Beigian litterateur. Our King has not visited the theatre since the loss of his consort, but he cannot refrain from being present at the representation of this work.

Colone.—The Italian company, coming from

COLONE.—The Italian company, coming from Brussels, are now performing here, and we have for the first time an Italian Opera. The performances commenced with "The Barber of Seville," preceded by a new prelude, Im Frein (en plain aur), and composed at Paris by Ferdinand Hiller.

WEIMAR.—Franz Liszt has just completed a grand fantasia on the choral of "The Prophete," with fugue for organ. This composition of the celebrated pianist is dedicated to Meyerbeer.

STUTGARD.—On the 29th ult, Halevy's "Val d'Andoare," translated into German, was brought out here with striking effect, under the direction of M. Kucken.

MADRID. - Madame Alboni is performing here. TAMBURINI.—The Emperor of Russian has just conferred on this popular and talented vocalist a mark of imperial favor, by presenting him with an honorary gold medal, set round with diamonds, bearing the inscription, in the Russian language, "A mark of distinction." This medal is to be worn suspended from the neck, by the riband of the order of St. Andrew.

THE CENSORSHIP IN ROME.—The Papal government considered that there was a profunction in the title of Mercadante's opera, "Il Giuramento," an oath being a sacred thing. For the future, Mercadante's partition will be played under the title of Amere e Dovere (Love and Duty).

MADAME VIARDOT.—This talented vocalist and netress has returned from her tour in Scotland; she will remain some months in Paris, but will not at present resume her professional exertions.

present resume her professional exertions.

DEATH OF A MUSICIAN.—M. Joseph Drechsler,
Maitre de l' Eglise Metropolitaine of St. Stephen, at
Vienna, has just died in that capital at the age of
seventy years. Besides a great number of operettas
(in German termed Singspide), we are indebted to
him for ten grand masses, a Requiem, two Te Deums,
a "Methode for the Organ," a Theory on Counterpoint," and a "Guide to Preludes."

point," and a "Guide to Preludes."

DEATH OF HERR WINTERFELDT.—Herr Rodolphe de Winterfeldt, councillor of the superior court of justice at Berlin, and one of the most learned theoretical writers on music that Germany ever produced, has just died at Berlin, at the age of sixty-seven years. Amongst his numerous important works, he particularly distinguished himself in his "Recherches sur les Chornis de Martin Luther," and "Jean Gabrielli et son Siecle." The latter work contains a history of music during the eighteenth century.

Mr. Mason, a young American composer in Ger-

Mr. Mason, a young American composer in Germany, has just published two elegant compositions for the plano, viz., "Impromptu," op. 3; and "Morceau de Salon," op. 4.